

unholy power beyond the bounds of civilization. Like beasts, they became bestial in the wild, and their cry of anger now at the wall of civilization closing round them is like the howls of the tigers netted in the jungles of India—"Like a wild thing in a trap that sees the hunter coming." They must be dealt with mercifully, but firmly. They are in great numbers forgers, ignorant of our laws and customs, except such as came to them strained through Mormon sieves, which carefully kept back the principles of freedom that would interfere with their theocratic despotism. These men are more slaves than the negroes before the war—the chain is not on their bodies, but on their minds. All these things must be borne in mind when weeding out polygamy. The admission of Utah as a State would root it in the soil.

Deems-Brown-Smyth.

The Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street, near Eighth street, is a standing rebuke to those ministers and congregations who are only too ready and anxious to sell out their church edifices to some brewer, stable keeper or gambler, and hide themselves away up town, where they expect to secure the support of the wealthy and fashionable. When, a couple of years ago, a Presbyterian congregation vacated the Mercer street church, the great Railroad King, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Deems, purchased the building and site and handed it over to be used, as it had been for many years, as a temple of divine worship. The wisdom of this action, and the necessity for such a church in such a place, has been too apparent ever since in the large congregations that gather there every Sabbath day to need any further demonstration. Dr. Charles F. Deems is well known here and elsewhere as one of the most popular preachers in the Church in this land. He can hardly be said at present to belong to any Christian denomination. His views are too broad and liberal to be confined within sectarian garments. He is, however, virtually and practically a Methodist. Before the separation of this body, in 1844, into the Northern and Southern churches Dr. Deems belonged to the united Church. But he joined his fortunes to the South, and still holds a quasi connection with that branch of American Methodism, and his Church of the Strangers is really, though not ostensibly, a church for Southern Methodists and others who may be sojourning in New York. With the practical facility for which the Doctor is known he has organized a Society of Sisters of the Stranger, whose object is to look after the wants of poor and needy strangers, of whom our city has always a fair supply. As a preacher Dr. Deems is by many considered the superior of the most popular Evangelical ministers in this city or vicinity, and an enterprising publisher has undertaken, at his own risk, to reproduce the Doctor's weekly sermons in pamphlet form for general reading, and we believe, is so far satisfied with his success. The Doctor and his church are doing a noble work in their way, and among a class heretofore greatly neglected.

Ritualism in the Protestant Episcopal Church has no more zealous advocate than the Rev. Thomas McK. Brown, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Forty-fifth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. The church and grounds are the gift of Wm. B. Astor. It is in an unfinished state yet, but the polishing touches will be laid on by and by. Recently it received a magnificent marble altar, the gift of a wealthy parishioner, a memorial to his deceased wife. The neighborhood is admirably adapted for the location, of an Episcopal church, and Mr. Brown, who has graduated in St. Albans, is very well fitted for his work here. What he lacks as a preacher he makes up as a pastor, and his congregations are constantly increasing. He is a remarkably laborious pastor, and no doubt in a few years, with the influx of population to that vicinity, he will reap the fullest benefit of his patient toil. The church celebrated its anniversary one Sabbath last month, when very large audiences were present. There are usually seven services on the Lord's Day and four on the week days. The worshippers on those days are, however, comparatively few and far between.

The Rev. James Smyth, pastor of the Congregational church in Fifteenth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, is a young and comparatively unknown clergyman in this city. He is an Englishman and a bachelor, and is but temporarily visiting this country, though occupying one of our city pulpits. In England Mr. Smyth is an independent, and being an earnest and practical temperance advocate he is sent off by his denomination on lecturing tours. And in this capacity he has visited the British North American provinces three times, and each time he has found his way to the United States and been welcomed by his American ministerial brethren. He had charge of a Methodist church and congregation in the New Jersey Conference for several months previous to March last, when he received and accepted a call to his present charge. He has labored here under great disadvantages, but with considerable success, and he seems to be very well adapted for this kind of mission work—gathering together new churches or building up and strengthening old ones. His sincerity of purpose, plainness of speech and directness in the pulpit, together with his easy manners, draw around him hosts of friends wherever he goes, and endear him to the homes and hearts of his parishioners. Should his present enterprise to build up a Congregational church where before there was none prove a success, it is probable that Mr. Smyth will remain here permanently. Should he do so he will be a valuable acquisition to our city pulpits.

HOME-STEADS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, has introduced into the Senate a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States. It provides that every private soldier and officer, and every seaman, marine and officer, who has served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with

the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," &c., be entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands. This does not include mineral lands; but the bill as it stands will require a pretty large slice from "Uncle Sam's farm" to satisfy the demands upon it authorized to be made under its provisions. However, the "boys in blue" are deserving of every recognition of gratitude at the hands of the nation. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Dr. Petermann's New Polar Expedition.—An Important Suggestion to the American Whaling Fleet.

We published, on the 22d of December last, a letter of Dr. Augustus Petermann, the celebrated German geographer, giving the plan which he is now endeavoring to carry out in a new North Polar expedition. His purpose is announced to be as follows:—"To steam right along the Gulf Stream past the northernmost Cape of Asia and the New Siberian Islands to Behring Strait, and thence to San Francisco."

This plan of the greatest of living Arctic geographers is based upon the recent discoveries by the Austrian explorers, verifying the long-cherished and ably-advocated views of several American physicists and of Dr. Petermann himself. It is a singular historical coincidence that the conclusion, now forced upon a mind so philosophic and so thoroughly intuitive as Dr. Petermann's, is precisely that which was reached by Sebastian Cabot and earnestly urged in the sixteenth century as the most accessible pathway through the frozen ocean, and probably the most unobstructed "gateway" to the North Pole.

Cabot fondly dreamed that along this route he might find a safe and short ship-lane for the fleets and galleons of his royal master on their way to China and the East Indies, and save them the long and stormy passage around the southern cape of Africa, the *Cabo Tormentoso*. But the German geographer has in view a different object, and is not left to mere conjecture regarding that great expanse of ocean which washes the northern shores of Asia and receives the immense drainage of millions of square miles of Arctic Asiatic territory.

To say nothing of the recent labors of science and hydrography, such as those of our own hydrographers—Silas Bent, Wyman and others of Dr. Petermann's way of thinking—we have an immense mass of very recently obtained and accurate information, which, by its cumulative and circumstantial evidence, proves that an enormous sea or ocean of tropical water rolls its warming floods in the very path Dr. Petermann now proposes to explore.

It was in this very region, between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen and to the northeastward, that the Dutch, about 1660, found such enormous shoals of whales, and where their whaling fleets, numbering many hundreds of ships, enriched themselves with the most profitable cargoes. Science now points to this as the most promising ground in the world for whale fisheries. There can be very little doubt that the American whalers will do well next year to follow up this splendid suggestion of Petermann, and instead of going to the northwest of Behring Strait, where the great disaster last year overtook the whaling fleet, to press forward into the very region now indicated.

The Hydrographic Office at Washington, under the able and energetic management of Captain R. H. Wyman, has just completed and published a magnificent chart of the Arctic Ocean, which conveys all the latest and most reliable information of these seas, and gives the seaman in search of whales the most trustworthy and invaluable information. This chart appears just in time to meet the suggestion we have made, and it will also be of the utmost service to any future explorer of the Arctic Ocean.

The sea of ice northwest of Behring Strait is landlocked and cannot float its ice islands and immense icebergs to the south through Behring Strait, because that strait is gorged with the Kuro Siwo, the warm Gulf Stream of the Pacific moving northward. But in the region now marked out for exploration by Dr. Petermann the ice has abundance of sea-room, and the avenues of warm water streaks between its fields are broadly indicated.

Dr. Petermann, in the letter to his American friend, Professor Thompson B. Maury, speaks of a possibility of his coming to this country. He may be sure of receiving the heartiest welcome from the "go-ahead" people of America, who are deeply interested in him and his great geographical labors and discoveries. Our government, through Captain Wyman and his able coadjutor, Mr. E. R. Knorr, the accomplished hydrographer of the Hydrographic Bureau, have wisely done Dr. Petermann the honor and itself the service of translating and publishing the great work of the German geographer, entitled "The Eastern and Northern Extensions of the Gulf Stream."

Our rich capitalists in the East could well afford to furnish Dr. Petermann all the money and men and ships he needs for his exploration in the great marine nursery of the right whale of commerce, in which they are so profoundly and permanently interested. With Petermann's knowledge and Wyman's Arctic charts to guide the whaler the prospect of a splendid harvest of whales in the Northern Seas could not be better. Let them take time by the forelock.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are in Paris.

—The Emperor of Brazil lately paid a visit to President Rion.

—The Right Hon. Henry Brand will, in all probability, be the new speaker of the House of Commons.

—The Emperor of Russia has nominated Count Moltke an honorary member of the Academy of the Russian General Staff.

—Sir Richard Wallace has offered to restock that part of the Bois de Boulogne which was cut down for firewood during the siege.

—M. Goussard has been so ill in London that serious alarm was felt by his friends. The great conqueror, however, is much improved in health.

—General Von Roon, German Minister of War, on the 1st inst. ceased to exercise the functions of head of the Navy Department. Lieutenant General Stosch succeeded him.

—M. Lemoine, the French Government Commissioner at the Fifth Council of War, having, it is said, asked for authority to prosecute M. Ranc, and having been refused, has resigned.

—The Archbishop of Paris has granted permission to the priests of his diocese to allow their heads to grow. If this measure had been taken before the Council it would have saved many acres of ecclesiastical.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

DEFEAT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Herald correspondent in Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 28, 1872.
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 28, 1872.

General Cortina, the commander of the government troops in Northern Mexico, who has been accused of secretly intriguing with the enemies of Juarez, denies all complicity with the revolutionists and asserts his determination to support the government.

There was a fight yesterday between the towns of Camargo and Mier, in which a small portion of General Cortina's troops and about the same number of revolutionists were engaged. The latter were defeated. Their leader, named Pena, was killed and his body hung on a tree.

General Cortina telegraphs to the commander of Matamoros that he expects to be besieged to-morrow. He is confident that he will be able to resist the attack of the revolutionists on his strongly fortified position. He says General Quiroga, their commander, has only twenty-five rounds of ammunition.

The revolutionary Chief Ureite, who recently occupied Bagdad, is near Matamoros.

Capestran, an aged and influential chief in the State of Tamaulipas, declines to favor the revolution. He says he is too old to take an active part in the struggle.

Martial law has been declared in San Luis. The Legislature protested and dissolved, subject to the call of the Governor.

Additional disaster to General Porfirio Diaz's army is reported from government sources.

ENGLAND.

The Commercial Convention Question Specially Explained to France—A Royal Yacht Voyage by the Prince of Wales—the Queen and the Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1872.
A messenger left the Foreign Office yesterday with important despatches for Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France. These despatches state definitely the attitude of the English government with regard to the commercial treaty between the two nations, and are intended to rectify the misapprehensions which have prevailed in France as to the position of England upon the subject.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' YACHT.
The Prince of Wales contemplates a sea voyage as soon as pleasant weather sets in. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert is now being refitted for the Prince's convenience, and during the month of April His Royal Highness will embark for a cruise in the Mediterranean and to the Madeira Islands.

THE QUEEN AND THE PARLIAMENT.
Her Majesty Queen Victoria will not, as has been stated, open the approaching session of Parliament in person.

FRANCE.

Bourbon Gossip in Accordance with Old-Time Royal Rule.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 28, 1872.
A despatch from Prosdorf says nothing is known there of the alleged approaching visit of the Count de Paris to the Count de Chambord.

ROME AND RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Michael at Audience with the Pope—Hope of a Reconciliation Between the Holy See and the Imperial Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 28, 1872.
The Pope yesterday granted an audience to the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar of Russia. This is regarded as indicative of a reconciliation of the differences which have lately existed between His Holiness and the Czar.

THE CAUSE OF POLAND.
It is reported that the Pope will, in return for permission to rent the vacant Polish Episcopal See, expressly sanction the adoption of the Russian language in the Roman Catholic churches of the provinces with a mixed population lying between Russia proper and Poland proper.

THE GRAND DUKE.

The Russian Prince Visits the Sunday Schools.

St. Louis, Jan. 28, 1872.
The Grand Duke Alexis and Counselor Machin visited the Benton Mission Sunday school to-day, and Mr. Machin delivered a brief address to the children.

The Private Citizens of Portsmouth Will Entertain Him.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, 1872.
The movement to invite the Grand Duke to visit Cincinnati on behalf of the citizens has taken a definite and substantial shape, and a committee, with Henry Probasco as chairman, will proceed to Louisville to-morrow night to personally tender him the hospitality of the city. If he comes he will be entertained at the Burnet Hotel, where the grand ball will occur.

Admiral Possiet telegraphs Mayor Johnson that the Grand Duke will arrive here on Friday and remain on board the Great Republic.

FIRE IN A BRASS AND HARDWARE FACTORY.

St. Louis, Jan. 28, 1872.
A fire broke out in the extensive works of the St. Louis Brass and Hardware Manufacturing Company, No. 809 North Second street, at five o'clock this morning, and extended to the line and commission house of M. D. Heitzel & Co. on one side and the tobacco factory of Moran & Powell on the other. All the buildings were destroyed. The loss on the brass foundry is estimated at \$127,000; insured for \$22,000. The loss of Heitzel & Co. is about \$20,000; insurance not stated. The loss of Moran & Powell is \$15,000; insured, \$9,000. The names of the companies sustaining the losses could not be ascertained to-day.

A CALIFORNIA MURDERER CONVICTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1872.
Peter Brokaw, a gambler, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing Robert Evans. He was recommended to the mercy of the court. He is under indictment for shooting another man, at Sacramento.

THE HORNET.

The Sensation About the Mysterious Cruiser in Baltimore.

Comments and Curiosity of the Sight-Seeers—Interview of a Herald Representative with the Officers of the Hornet—Their Stories About Spanish Strategems—Early History of the Adventurous Craft—Her Great Speed, Powerful Machinery and Motley Crew—Ready for Another Cuban Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1872.

The steamer *Hornet* still lies off the government barge office, at the foot of Henderson's Wharf, awaiting the arrival of the United States frigate Congress, which parted company with her on the first night out from Port au Prince and has not since been heard from. All day little groups of people have lined the wharves and docks and peered out at this notable and mysterious craft as they lay motionless in the stream with scarcely a sign of life visible about her, making remarks as to her build and checked career and surmising what was to become of her when the Congress came, while other parties, fortunate enough to secure small boats, put out toward her, inspected her all around, but were admonished not to attempt to board her by a large sign at the head of the gangway, upon which in rude letters "No Admittance." This sign seemed to add to the curiosity of the crowd, and furnished them an inexhaustible fund for conjecture in relation to the inviolable belt of the seemingly lifeless steamer.

At about two o'clock, when the wondering spectators were gathered in considerable numbers, the *Hornet* was again seen, and the scene and made a start, and the *Hornet*, which was an enigma to the sailing crowd. In a moment two heads were visible at the gangway, and the next instant two Cuban came down the steps, entered a small boat and pulled away towards where I stood. The boat touched the wharf, a few words were said, inaudible to the crowd, and I stepped in and in a moment was passing over the side of

THE MYSTERIOUS-LOOKING VESSEL, while those on shore looked on in bewilderment. As I stepped on deck a tall, fine-looking man, with a keen, restless eye and a quick, nervous air—a perfect type of an American sailor—stepped forward, introduced himself as Mr. Pennell, the first officer, and said—"I am glad to see you—Captain Brown told me of your coming—will you step into the cabin?" and he started to lead the way. As I turned to follow him he stepped over the deck, for there was an air about the surroundings that made me feel ill at ease, and not a soul could I see but a half-cast negro, who, upon spying me, dodged into some obscure place. I entered the cabin, which was well back in the stern, and there found two Cubans, who were introduced to me as the doctor and paymaster of the steamer. They at first regarded me with a half suspicious stare, but as I remained they became more at ease and conversed with me freely. They had been with the *Hornet* from its departure from New York, in December, 1870, and had shared her successes and misfortunes ever since. They, like nearly all on board, were patriotic Cubans, serving upon the vessel without pay. They told many stories in relation to the action of the Spanish men-of-war while they were blockaded; how they would demand her surrender and how they were persistently refused; how Spanish armed launches would run alongside at night and had them as friends, asking when they were going to leave and if they might come aboard and see them; how kind the Spanish authorities were to them and how the arrival of new Spanish ships would create an excitement and belief that they were going to take her by force. They also told me of their preparations

TO DESTROY THE VESSEL.
In the event of their trying to take her; that several times they were all ready to cut her pipes and kindle fires to burn out her woodwork and sink her, and that they were determined never to let the Spaniards get hold of her. After conversing with them a while, during which they were exceedingly non-committal as to what they were going to do and as to how much they had done, I left the cabin for a survey of the ship, with Mr. Pennell for my guide. The first place entered was the ward room, in which dinner was spread, and around which were gathered some eight or ten Cuban and Haytian officers of the ship, who looked upon me with a startled expression as I entered, and followed me with a suspicious stare until I left. Leaving this room, the engine room was visited, in which the most powerful and complete brace of engines in any steamer of her size now afloat, being fully 1,000 horse power, 76 inch cylinder, 6 feet 3 inch stroke. They were built by John Stewart, of London, at a cost of \$35,000, and are a most perfect piece of workmanship. Upon several portions of the iron frame the Cuban star is painted, while in one corner of the engine room is a neatly executed small Cuban flag. From the engine room to the crew's quarters in the forward part was the next journey. Here I found stowed in a hole the crew—and such a crew! Every nationality was represented in

THE MOTLEY THROGG.
that clustered, half naked, around a little stove, in which was a sickly fire. Hardly one of these could speak English, and many of them had never been in any other save a tropical climate and suffered terribly from the chilling breezes of this latitude. As I entered with the mate they seemed frightened, and stared at me uneasily as we looked around, and seemed much relieved when we turned to go. After this I inspected the deck from stem to stern, and then returned to the cabin, where were the two Cubans first spoken of.

The *Hornet* is 261 feet in length, 28 feet beam, 14 foot hold and 500 tons burden. She has side skeleton plating with iron paddles. She is the fastest steamer in American waters, sailing easily ten knots an hour with only ten pounds of steam, which is increased to seventeen knots when she carries forty-five pounds, the highest amount allowed her. She was built on the Thames by Thomas Ash & Co. in 1864, and was a successful blockade runner for a time under the name of *Lady Sterling*. She was captured by the government and used at the Washington Navy Yard for a time as a pleasure boat, but sold to private parties, who changed her name to *Hornet*, and refitted her out as a Cuban privateer.

A CUBAN PRIVATEER.
With a neat and effective armament of seven rifled Parrots. In October, 1869, a little time after, she was captured by the United States authorities at Wilmington, N. C., held for a time and finally released, when she is again found to a merchantman, after changing her character to a merchantman, upon some mysterious errand. She is at Nassau without cargo on December 8, 1870, for coal, but is released by the authorities. Then she leaves for Port au Prince, where she arrives on December 17, to take coal, and leaves for Aspinwall, where, it is said, she took a load of arms and ammunition for the Cuban patriots, and successfully landed them at Punta Bravo on January 10, 1871. She is again at Port au Prince without cargo, where she is beset with Spanish men-of-war clamoring for her destruction. Then this craft, whose prow has pierced the waters of almost every nationality under the sun without notoriety, and whose mysterious comings and outgoings had been a marvel to all that knew of her, became introduced to that followed this outrage by the Spanish frigate Congress was despatched from New York January 4 to relieve her from bondage in the name of the government, and she left Port au Prince January 18, at five o'clock A. M., in company with the Congress, but she out-sailed her and anchored where she now lies at six o'clock A. M. January 26 to await the Congress. She is in a horribly filthy condition from her year's lay up and will need thorough overhauling, but she is in all her hull one of the prettiest ships I ever saw. She carries

PLANS OF EVERY NATIONALITY
with her. There is a peculiar air of mystery attach-

ing to every part of her that makes an inspection full of interest, and brings back her checkered career with a vividness that is still heightened by a fancy sketch from these surroundings as to what is to be her future. The faith of the patriot Cubans who labor for glory and not for pay, with whom I talked while she lay, is still strong that this noted ship is yet to play an important part in their struggle for freedom when she shall be released to them, as they expect she will be when the Congress arrives, which will probably be to-morrow. If released she will return at once to New York to be refitted. At four o'clock this evening I passed over the side of the vessel, entered the small boat, was rowed ashore, and as I landed and turned to leave I took a last look at the motionless craft, which seemed, as usual, without life, and infused with that air of unfathomable mystery that made its construction and purposes an enigma to me and to all else, save those who direct her movements.

THE LATE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Arrival of the Congressional Inquiry Committee.

A Ferment Among the Politicians.

Warmthies Silent and Satisfied—Cartierites Busy and Hopeful—The United States Officials and the Late Anarchy.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28, 1872.

The lobbies of the St. Charles Hotel, headquarters of the Congressional investigating Committee, have been crowded all day with leaders and adherents of the political factions now disturbing the peace of this community. Judge Scofield has been kept busy receiving visitors who appear anxious to give him aid in his work. The Warmthies are very quiet, don't seem to be troubled about the investigation, and have had little to do with the committee. The Cartier men and democrats, on the other hand, are very active, and are full of suggestions. The democrats, made up principally of the old rebel element, especially court investigation. They have crowded into the room of Mr. Arner, the democratic member of the committee, filling his ears with their woes and troubles and imploring him to aid them.

The sessions of the committee will begin to-morrow, either at the City Hall or United States Court Rooms. It has become very evident to the committee since their arrival that the troubles are principally, if not wholly, confined to the politicians. The business men and the citizens proper seem to take no interest in the matter, apparently having no faith in any party or faction. They see in Warmthies a

YOUNG, BOLD AND UNSCRUPULOUS MAN, who has served as their Governor for three years, backed up by a Legislature which, like the Legislatures of most of our States, is controlled by bad and corrupt men, and as a consequence their jobs have greatly increased the debt of the State. But as an offset to this they have secured many improvements in the way of new railroads, new levees, &c. In order to keep in power Warmthies has used many harsh, unjust and unconstitutional measures; but then the people don't see any remedy should a new party come into power. Warmthies is backed up by the majority of the republican party of the State, and as his term as Governor expires with the present year he proposes to re-elect himself in the coming autumn. In Carter the people see a man as bold and as unscrupulous as Warmthies, in whom they can place no trust. He is an ex-rebel officer.

AN ADVENTURER FROM VIRGINIA, as Warmthies is from Illinois, who joined the republican party for place and emolument, and was put in office by his own opponent, Warmthies, by the very system of unjust and unconstitutional laws, which he and his party now complain. He was hand and glove with Warmthies until they quarrelled about the spoils and away. He has mustered a party whose leaders are composed of men of his own ilk, who, like himself, have been disappointed in their ambition for office or their greed for plunder. Chief among these is United States Marshal Packard, who wants to be Governor, and United States Collector Casey, who was disappointed in not being sent to the United States Senate in place of General West. To get control of the party machinery of the State is the sum total of the quarrel now pending between these leaders of the republican party of Louisiana. When the fight reached a serious point then it was that the democratic or old rebel element, which, when in power in 1868, made the

KILLING OF NEGROES THE CROWNING FEATHER of their rule, stepped in and joined the Cartier faction, as representing the disorganizers of the republican party. They are with Cartier because they feel sure that a defeat of Warmthies will give the State into their control. Their aid is what has made Cartier strong in numbers. So it is plainly seen that it is the politicians' quarrel, in which the people gain nothing, no matter how it may end. The Congressional Committee sees this, and the republican members thereof think their duties will end with merely an investigation as to what point the federal officials took in an interference in the affairs of the State government. The attempt

TO CORRUPT PRESIDENT GRANT with either faction will surely fail. That some of his officials, however, have abused their trusts is beyond doubt. Warmthies so far is master of the situation, and if the investigation proves the federal officials guilty of the interference charged his principal opposition in his own party will be broken, and the fight will go on between republicans and democrats, as is the case between parties in all the States of the Union. General Emory and Collector Casey had long interviews with Judge Scofield to-day, republican members of the committee, are in consultation with Governor Warmthies.

A NASHVILLE NEGRO KILLED.

A Negro Insults an Italian Woman, Knocks Down Her Defender and is Shot Dead.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28, 1872.
This afternoon Henry Williams, colored, insulted an Italian woman, keeper of a fruit stand in front of the Maxwell House. William Hyronemus, a respectable citizen, interfered, and was knocked down by Williams. Hyronemus drew a pistol and fired at Williams, but missed, and was again laid sprawling. Hyronemus ran toward Williams, fired four shots, eventually killing Williams. A coroner's inquest was immediately held, and a verdict of "justifiable homicide" rendered. The affair has created much excitement.

HACKED AT A SUPPER TABLE.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 28, 1872.
Abner L. Smith, of Cortland, N. Y., while on a visit to Homer a few nights since, was attacked and beaten while at the hotel supper table by two brothers named Coon. His wounds are of a dangerous character. The assailants were arrested. Mr. Smith's relatives reside in New York city.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, 1872.
The jury in the case of McDonald Creek, tried for murdering his father-in-law, Thomas Harrison, near Lawrenceburg, Ind., rendered a verdict at two o'clock this afternoon of "murder in the first degree," and he was sentenced to be hung. This was the second trial.

FLOORING ACCIDENT.

A Floor Gives Way at an Auction Sale—Several Injured.

ELMHURST, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1872.
A serious accident occurred in Hornesville on Friday evening at the house used as a millinery store and dwelling, 128 Canisio street, owned by Benjamin Bennett, while an auction, sale of millinery was in progress. The weight of the crowd was too much for the floor, which gave way and precipitated all the people into the cellar. Several persons were severely injured, among whom were Mrs. Benjamin Bennett, Mrs. Miller Hawley, Miss Hathaway, Mrs. F. M. Cronkley, Mrs. Hladet and other

UTAH.

The Mormon Cry for Admission to the Union.

GOVERNOR WOODS' VETO.

THE LATTER DAY CHURCH MILITANT.

Violent Attack by Apostles and Saints on the Governor's Veto Message.

A Convention To Be Called to Draft a State Constitution.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28, 1872.
The committee of the House appointed to wait on the Governor in relation to the Constitutional bill reported yesterday morning that the Governor was not prepared to communicate his action. The Speaker suggested that no law required the Governor to report his action, and he objected to the report of the special committee going on for the minutes.

APOSTLE TAYLOR DISMISSED with the Speaker. The Legislative Assembly could take measures for the interests of the people and call a convention. The direct interests of the Governor were not in harmony with the interests of the people, as in case the measure succeeded he would lose his position. Rockwood, ex-Warden of the Penitentiary, wanted immediate action, in the nature of a joint resolution calling upon people to hold an election for delegates to a convention to carry out the bill. The Governor's message

VENTING THE BILL.
was then received, and its reading listened to with ill-concealed dissatisfaction, although it was part of the scheme of the Legislature to draw out a vote to aid the cry of persecution. The document suggests that the organic act of Utah contemplates only such matters as relate to the domestic concerns of the Territory, and no power is therein given to abolish one form of government and adopt another. The power that created alone can destroy. Without special authority from Congress the Territorial Legislature has

NO RIGHT TO ACT UPON THE SUBJECT of admission. Further, Utah, having less than the required population under the present apportionment to entitle her to one Representative in Congress, he thinks it would be well to wait the pleasure of the general government. The Governor, in his conclusion, says—"To become a State in the Union is not a right, but a privilege. Good judgment would, therefore, require that before any convention should be called, Utah should place herself in harmonious relations with the general government. The first and highest duty of the citizen is obedience to law. All violations of the laws of Congress should cease.

POLYGAMY SHOULD BE ABANDONED, and laws should be enacted by you in accord with the laws of Congress upon that subject. Until that is done the people of Utah cannot expect, nor should they ask admission as a State. Religious toleration in the United States is as broad as the wants of humanity; but the government cannot tolerate church dogmas which set at naught its statutes. It is to be regretted that different views of opinion should arise in matters of legislation between the legislative and executive departments. But it is my duty to interpret the law as I understand it, and such shall be my course of action."

Apostle Taylor, one of the bitterest enemies of the government and a loud mouthpiece of the Church, criticised the message in most

INSULTING AND OFFENSIVE STYLE. He wanted to know if they were